On Cimes Bispairt DAILT-WEEKLT-SUNDAT Washington Bureau Sol 18th St. N. W. Manchester Bureau No. 80 N. Sycamore St. Petersburg Bureau No. 80 N. Sycamore St.

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SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1906.

How to Call The Times-Dispatch. Persons wishing to communicate with The Times-Dispatch by telephone will ask central forg 4041," and on being answered from the office switchboard will indicate the department or person with whom they

which to speak.

When calling between 5 A. M. and 9
A. M. call to central office direct for
4041 composing room, 4042 business office,
4043 for mailing and press rooms.

Never think that God's delays are God's denials. Hold on; hold fast; hold out. Patience is a genius.

—Buffon.

Some Considerations on a Municipal Light Plant.

Shall Richmond own and operate a municipal electric plant for lighting its streets by night and pumping water by This question has received an unusua

smount of expert attention from competent engineers and able lawyers. The conclusion of the whole matter, however is by no means a simple thing. At the outset it is admitted that when

the new settling basin is opened, and the old pump-house, which draws its supply wholly from the canal, is thereby neces sarily abandoned, it will become imperative to add at least one million gallons a day to the pumping capacity of the new pump-house.

The estimates offered by Superintendent

Bolling call for the expenditure of \$193,order' to give this additional pumping capacity, and the annual cost for interest and operation is estimated

As an alternative for this method of meeting the city's needs, the supporters of the municipal lighting plant, which ought to be called, "Light and Pumping Plant," offer the suggestion that the old pump-house utilize its water-power for the production of electricity, which can sed for pumping water by day and lighting the city by night.

The figures and estimates submitted by the supporters of the municipal light and pumping plant, if they are accurate and proper, show not only that it would be more economical to adopt this suggestion, but oven after setting aside a sum sufficient to pay the interest and operating expenses, there would remain to the of the sinking fund enough money to pay for the entire plant in twelve

Or, approached in a different way, the surplus under this scheme, as opposed to that of buying city lights and spending \$195,000 on the water works would, according to the submitted figures, pay for the entire cost of the lighting plant in five years. These figures have been the Finance Committee for a number of months; they have been subjected to the close scrutiny of able and experienced counsel, and yet their main contentions are unanswered.

And, indeed, there is an attractivenes about this proposition that is hard to In the ordinary course of electric light by night and power for save \$19,000 a year by using his own water power to furnish electricity and operate s pumps instead of buying electricity from a private company and installing steam pumps for himself would, we think undoubtedly pursue the course which hu been so strenuously urged by the supporters of the municipal light and pumping plun! But the city of Richmond is no a private individual, and it is urgkil with great earnestness by Mr. Gould's representatives that as the city pays no taxes and as the loss from incapable manage ment and unremunerative sales would be borne by the people, it would be impossible for a private enterprise to compete with a municipally operated plant. The stammont by the supporters of the municipal plant that there is no intention re embark in general business is not regard kil as at all conclusive by the Paysonger and Power Company, which replies that any Council could, if it so desired, immediately offer to supply individuals with electric light, and thereby create at once competition between a municipal and a private company. It is also pointed out that it will be impossible for the city to agree not to enter into such a competition at any future time. The present intention of the city, therefore, to confine itself solely to municipal lighting is a mere indication of a present state of mind, and in no way influences future operations in the field of private enter-

Of course, Mr. Gould has rights that must be respected, and The Times-Dis patch would be the jast to urso the adoption of a course that would bring the vidual who was paying taxes and per-forming his duties properly. On the other hand, however, it is difficult to answer the argument that because Mr. Gould or any one else invests his money in a struct car line and electric light constructive work. plant the city is thereby estopped from using its own advantages to supply it-self with light when such a course would the most serious ground for doubting number of hours goes down, their bids the final outcome of this proposal is to must inevitably go up. Congress, however, in the recent example of the ever, has a right to spend its money in

of the Gas Works, For three months the Council, through its committees, has struggled with that proposition. We say ntruggled because, while some of the numbers have no object on earth except to secure the best possible service ter the city of Richmond, there has been ovinced by others a disregard of ordinary pusiness methods and a general unreadi ness and incapacity to deal with ques o awaken the gravest doubts of the capacity of the Council as a body to undertake any business involving large exsenditures of money for equipment and careful and systematic management. If to / dissociate municipal undertak ing from municipal politics, and if it vere possible for the Council to place such undertakings in the hands of citizens who should be charged with nothing else and should be directly responsible Mayor or the people for the performance of their duties, the public might with confidence view the proposal to embark As it is, though th advantage of a municipal light and pump ing plant are prima facie great and ob to give its unqualified endorsement to such a plan so long as the present methods of the councilmanic administration provail.

Richmond's Manufactures

Ask any business man in Richmond what this city needs most and he will say 'Manufactures," but has not Richmond already achieved extraordinary development along this line? In The Times by its Washington correspondent: The capital invested in manufacturing

in the various Virginia cities is given in the United States Census Bulletin as fol-

Richmond	31,952,847
Petersburg	4,562,214
Norfolk	4,575,762
Roanoko	2,658,620
Alexandria	
Danville	
Lynchburg	
Manchester	1.218.231
Newport News	22,058,343
Portsmouth	5G4,015
These figures do not include the	SENTENDESA SAPIANA

nond Locomotive Works, the Southern Stove Works, the Rosenegk Brewery, Works, the Virginia-Carolina Cedar Chemical Works, all of which are in reality Richmond manufacturing corpo rations, but at present are without our city borders. Take the city as it is, howover. It shows that Rictimond has over six and a hair inition dollars more invested in its manufacturing plants than is invested in those of Petersburg, Norfolk, Roa perity and development fully the oft repeated assertion of The Times-Dispatch that Richmond is naturally one of the great manufacturing centers of

It would not be fair or sensible to this city's capacity for future development by its past achievements, for I took Richmond, and the whole South for from the ravages of war. Now, how ginia, for example, in the last five years ufactured products in 1905 amounted to \$148,850,525, an increase of, 37 per cent, of material prosperity, and with this this State. It may, with becoming modesty, be said that both for the present comfort, happiness, and the development of wealth and character than Virginia, and we believe that further investigation will only serve to accentuate the extraordinary opportunities for investment and for manufacture offered by the city of Richmond.

North Carolina and West Virginia are also showing remarkable increases. The ly be necessary for her to come over here value of the manufactured product in North Carolina, for example, in 1905, was \$142,520,776, an increase of 67.1; while for the five years ending in 1906, the capital invested in manufacturing in North Carolina increased 108.5 per cent. the total amount being \$141,000,039.

The Virginian and North Carolinian who goes West or North or East or South. in fact who goes anywhere, away from home looking for opportunities, must be bling to the almost unbelievable chances that lie next his hand at home.

The Eight-Hour Day.

Advocacy of the eight-hour day for laborers and mechanics received both an impetus and a setback in the nation's doings which were recorded in the col umns of yesterday's newspapers. The setback, which was unquestionably the less important of the two, was the flat refusal of the employing printers' body bers of the Typographical Union, who are now on strike for an eight-hour day, Lively encouragement to friends of the workman, on the other hand, comes from the President's order that the short day law be rigidly enforced henceforward in connection with all sorts of government

the administration's bills will no doub be considered. Ten or twelve hours per effect a very large saving to the city day has been the common requirement annually. To this paper it seems that of the government contractors. As the

Council's dealing with the rehabilitation | any way that it sees fit. If it to provide, as the law of 1802 does provide, that it will give its employes the benefit of a short working day, the thousands of tollers who will be benefited by this provision will certainly offer

objection. The eight-hour principle is slowly spreading. It has made conquest after conquest. That it will ever become universal, however, is scarce to be expected The length of the working day involves many considerations beyond that of the prolatariat's greater case of living, and with dertain grades of labor "a tay's work" will no doubt always mean simuly the amount of work which that day's needs require to be done.

Give Richmond the Auditorium. Why does the Council treat with stient Memorial Association to give Richmond one of the most impressive and beautibuildings in America? Apart from the sentimental value of the Battle Ab bey, in which it cannot be surpassed by any structure built at this fate day, this edifice will furnish an absolutely essential need in our city's life. The Times-Disputch has called attention to the aggressive action taken by the citizens of Milwaukee to supply themselves with a large auditorium, in which effort Milwau-kee is not alone, for the cities of America at large fully understand the important place an auditorium takes in municipal

tory, Virginia will celebrate an occasion n no way responsible, the world will the New World. This is an occasion when some have greatness thrust upon pare to meet these visitors with a spirit and a preparation worthy of the great No one thing can add more to the comfort lly perpetuate the memories of our city auditorium we can add the glory and the collect the hallowed relics of comparable struggle, we can make unique, beautiful and over memorable impress upon the minds of our visitors. Why then does the Council delay?

Publicity in New Zealand. Already one of the chief forces that

whose plan so much discussion has been "it is a constant safeguard," and the to find out the same thing. Judge Perker was right in his criticism that President Roosevelt's chief work had been to enforce laws that were already upon the books and to turn on the light of publicity. It was information, public knowledge, investigations that broke up the corrupt practices of the Pennsylvania that so soon brought the boof trust to a against the ring that controlled that city. lithout popular interest it would not through the past Congress. The whole country teems with examples of the value of publicity, and though New Zealand may laud it more than we do, no people on earth should more sincerely appreciate the power and dignity of the force implied in those nine letters than the Amerand plans, both wise and foolish, that heart to seek for the truth, as it may be what it may be. The need is for wisdom in discovering the truth and courage in

few days ago Mr. Fairbanks ran his automobile into a promnent politician whose views did not suit him. Mr. W. J. Bryan, in returning to these shores, is hereby cautioned to be on

Now that Mme. Bernhardt has gotten the Legion of Honor Cross, it will obviousand show it to us. In short, the thirty ninth annual farewell tour will shortly be on.

Some maintain that it all comes down to a question of whether Harry Thaw is crazy or all the rest of us.

The Bewer Pipe Trust will quit business Luckily enough, this does not apply to the pipes, however.

In addition to its famous stogies, Pittsburg has also produced the Hartjes and

tail of his eye, while making a noise like a twenty-three. Guatemala seems to be the sort of little

country that would hold Mr. Castro for Says a headline: "Stoessel Must Die,

Say the Commission. As far as that goes, so must the Commission. Mr. Thaw intimates that his family are

putting up a line of crazy talk. Sygran is burning, What? Oh, in the

tins, doubtless. The Cincinnati Laundry Trust is reported as wilting.

Santos Dumont is getting fly again.

LUMBER Largest Stock, Lowest Prices, Quick Deliveries, WOODWARD 4 SON, \$20 8, 9th St.

Rhymes for To-Day

Mad Musings.

Mad Musings.

ACTS are facts when you have got 'em, but they're nothing when they're hasy—
Alienists will tell you frankly that the truth is often faint!

E. g.—Note that Harry tells us that, regarding being crasy—
Well, he sin't.

Mother hints that Harry's dippy; others

Byy he's just a sinner,
Byy Nesbit's own opinion is a thing
she will not tell.
Harry's sure he will not stand for being
clapped away within a
Padded cell.

Is he orasy?; Or the others? Which are "wrong," and which are wronger? That's the question they are wrangling. Well-but what of you, ogad? Don't you feel the row will make YOU, if it drags along much longer, Very mad?

—H. S. If.

—H. S. 16.

Merely Joking.

He Could.—Dentist (prodding a patient's gum in search of a fragment of a root):
Frumy I don't seem to feel it." Patient (fronical, in spite of the pain):
"You're in luck!"—Les Annales.

They Are .- "Do you care for pat fole gras, Mrs. Nowscads?" "No, ma'am, and I wouldn't have his works in my house. I think those French authors is just scandalous."—Cleveland Leader. An Inference Here. -"The hotel is so

orowded, str. that the best we can do is to put you in the same room with the proprietor." "That will be all right; just put my valuables in the safe."—Chicago Journal.

"What made you angry with the doctor and tell him not to come any more?" Bridget: "Because he said he thought he Was She?-American Girl (at

Well, was Seer-American Giri (at Windsor Castle): "Porter, is there any change to got a glimpse of Queen Alexandra?" Gentleman at the Gate: "I'm not the porter. I am the Prince of Wales." Amorican Girl: "How lucky I am! Is your inother in?"—Now York

A Monument That Ought to Be Speedily Erected.

Speedily Erected.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir,—It has been published already that the Robert Patton Chapter, Daughtors of the Confederacy, have purchased and paid for the cemetery at Johnson's Island, where so many Confederate prisoners are buried. And now they are working to erect a monument there to the memory of our dead. Sir Moses Ezekiel, an old Richmond boy, now residing in Rome, has generously agreed to do the work free of clarge for his sorvices and these patriotic women are orgetically working to raise money to meet the coatrof putting the figure in honore and pring for the transportation of the same.

Surely Richmond and Virginia ought to bear a part in thus honoring our dead at Johnson's Island, many of whom are Virginians, helping these noble women in their work, and contributing to a monument by her own distinguished son. Contributions to the fund may be sent direct to Mrs. Mary Patton Hudson, president of the Board of Trustees of the Cemetery, postonice box 587, Cincinnati, Ohio. Or, if more convenient, Joseph Bryan, Esq., or J. William Jones, who are members of the Advisory Roard, will receive, forward and acknowledge contributions.

And what is gone should be done

who are members of the Advisory Float,
will receive, forward and acknowledge
contributions.

And what is done should be done
quickly, as the indies are anxious to
close the contract, and need to be assured that they will have the means of
paying all charges.

709 1-2 West Clay Street.
Richmond, July 19, 1906.

Likes the Site Editor of The Times-Dispatch.

Sir.—Through the columns of your valuable and most popular paper, my attention has been called to a communication signed "Confederate," suggesting site for your proposed "Battle Abbey," site for your proposed hallowed associations of the pust, so familiar to "Georgians," who revers every memory of the "Lost Cause," and the unparalleled hospitality of your good people in the sixties has awakened an unusual interest in the proposed site, and among the many Virginians residing here, all, with common consent, endorse the suggestion of "Gonfederate," rendering, as it does, almost sacred the ground upon which the peopless Lee and great statesman, President Davis, so often trod; and now that you will so soo erect an enduring monument to President Davis, by all means adopt the suggestion of "Confederate," remembering its close proximity to did "St." Paul's Church, your Capitol Square, iniq within a block of the Confederate War Department, where so many stirring scenes were enacted. All combined, and this beautiful street leading to Monument Avenue, should especially commend itself to the consideration of your representative people, and in conclusion, by all means, let us have the "Battle Abbey," as suggested by "Confederate."

Atlanta, Ga.

Has Helped the Farmers.

Has Helped the Farmers.

Has Helped the Farmers.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch and Sir,—Having been a fertilizer agent for many years, handling the goods manufactured by the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company, as well as other companies calling themselves independent, I wish to say what I know about the so-called trust, if trust they be. The Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company has been of untold bonofit to the farmers in this section in the way of better and cheaper goods. Ten years ago the same grades of fertilizers cost from three to four dollars per ton more than they do now. One reason is that the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company has established warehouses all over the country at convenient places for shipment in filling orders, thus saving the one big item of freight, which all farmers used to pay. Thon, this company, being large buyers, can buy their material much cheaper. Many people, agents especially, claim that the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company has put the price of fertilizers down in order to put the smaller and independent concerns out of husiness. This I take the liberty of denying, as being unirue, as the following will show: As before stated, I represent two companies—one the so-called trust, the other claiming to be whelly independent. I order about as many cars of fertilizer from one as I do of the other. In making my contract with the Virginia-Carolina Chemical agent. The Czar regards the Douma from the

I could not get them to deviate in the least from the first price, which was the same as the others, and, again, I frequently sent in orders to the independent company for certain mixtures that they could not fill, and they would invariably buy the goods ordered from the trust shiftment being made from their nearest factory to me, and, of course, making a profit; else they would not order of them. Now, if the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company was trying to corner the fettilizer and drive the independent manufactures but of the market, would they fill them goods and fill their orders at a profit to the independents, or would they fill them at all? I say, No. The goods manufactured by the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company give universal satisfaction and cost guide less than they did years ago, and this is devialing as benefit to the farmers, for whom the goods are made, for no one else can possibly be interested. Company this trust with other trusts, such as the Standard Oil Company, the Beef Trust, the Contains which can be declared the wild and who is not. I do not believe it was through any selfish motive or with any intention of cornering the fortiliser trust which caused these companies in the different Stakes to consolidate as they have done. It was for the purpose of better freight rates and to manufacture the goods as near as possible to the community in which they are used. If all combinations were like the Virginia-Carolina Chomical Company, I would say, let them combine.

Truitt, Va., AGENT.

I could not get the device in the investigation of the plans to harmonic that was the consolidate as they have consolidate as they have done. It was for the purpose of better freight rates and to manufacture the goods as near as possible to the community in which they are used. If all combinations were like the Virginia-Carolina Chomical Company, I would say, let them combine.

Truitt, Va., AGENT.

Railroads and Development.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir,—I wish the South had more road companies who are as public-spirited as is the Nerfolk and Western and Its able heald, Mr. Johnston. The staff of technical men located in the new head of technical men located in the new head office building of the Norfolk and Western Railroad in Roanoke are men of ability appointed for the purpose of developing the country through which the Norfolk and Western passes, by practical advice to the agricultural and dalry and mining and lumber workers, and, if any people in the world need a general, unending, unceasing retteration of their deplorable working condition, it is the farming element of Virginia, which comes nearer being now the pauper State of the Union than any other.

I think the Norfolk and Western men are going a long way towards bringing about two things in this State than any one factor, and they are, the organization and waking up of the Virginia farmer to develop his enormous resources (11,000,000 acres) new dormant, and good roads, which are just as essential as a good railroad bod, besides other alms for the henefit of the people, all of which President Johnston is to be congratulated on, and rendered unprejudiced assistance in.

J. B. CARPER, M. E. Galo. Vs.

Railroads and Cattle-Raising Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir,-Will you kindly allow me,

time subscriber, a few words about Virginia cattle interests and the everlasting century old protective tarit?

At first blush the two subjects may not seem closely related, but I wish to show that the principle of protection, or favoritism is the same, whether administored by the government under tariff laws, in the interests of manufacturers, or by railroads and beef packers, by means of freight raiss and a dire compulsion

six or eight years ago, whon the comic papers had pictures of beefsteaks and roasts hanging up in trees marked 25 cents per pound, I took one or two head of smooth, fat cattle to the town of Charlottesville to sell. My highest offer was two and one-half cents per pound, gross.

gross.
I snw Chicago refrigerated beef in the I saw Chicago refrigerated beef in the butchers' stalls, and I was not dull enough to ask, Why the great difference? Of course, these same small butchers who belong to Armour & Co., will very frequently buy neighborhood cattle when they can get them for little or nothing, and work them of at Armour prices. Its a double cut, once to the Virginia small cattle-raisor and once to the consumer.

head at 101-2 cents por 100 pounds; that is, \$1.05 on a thousand pound steer-\$2.05 difference between the small shipper and the car-load man on each head.

This discrimination is logical only on one or two grounds; that is, that the railroad wishes to kill the cattle industry along its line or to throw the whole tariff into the hands of the few larger buyers. Or it may be the railroad thinks—with an experienced basis for its think—that the meat-packers will give them more freight than the small and larger cattle men corpolined.

an experienced dash to the mane freight than the small and larger cattle men combined.

Now stick a pin here. Very recently the radicoace, Cheapeake and Ohio and Norfolk and Western, have announced a reduction in coal rates from 10 cents to 25 cents per ton to Richmond and Newport News, to manufacturers only.

This sounds good to manufacturers, and it is good to them.

But why manufacturers with their millions should be favored more than the poor bibitall man who wants one ton of coal to keep a dozen brats from freezing, passes all comprehension if there is any such thing as equity or fair dealing.

Railroads, like all other servants of the people, should have a fair return for services performed, but they should not, and as sure as God's sun shines they will not, be allowed much longer to favor or discriminate.

Any law, national, State or corporate, that favors one class at the expense of another, is robbery and fraud.

The most curious thing about this late concession of the railroads to the manufacturer is the selfish argument that the railroads will get back their 25 cents per ton in freights from the manufacturers. The owner of The Times-Dispatci knows that here in his native country of Fluvanna there are to-day thousands of acres of unenclosed lands on while numbers of cattle can be raised if we could get fair prices. But when \$3.70 freight, weighing, commission, etc., are laken or a \$30 cow, you have paid out one-fourth to market three-fourths. We will raise the eattle if you will raise the price. J. W. JACKSON,

Columbia, Va.

[Since Mr. Jackson's lotter was written the special rate on coal recently granted to manufacturers has been with-drawn.—Editor Times-Dispatch.]

Sillions: 'No punishment is too had for a follow who becomes empayed to two girls at once.' Cynicus: 'No; he ought to be made to marry them poth."

BRIEF ITEMS FROM EVERYWHERE

NEW YORK. The distribution of free ice in man in Deer Lick, a small town in Green New York caused a riot on the East Side. In the last Side out of the mile population of the place have broken heads or serious pruses.

WASHINGTON, PA .- A voting contest to determine who is the most popular young wo-

KILLING A FAMILY

ing of the Crime.

AMPLICATES GRANDFATHER

Party Left Homes at Midnight

Armed With Axe, Later

Discovered,

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

SALISBURY, N. C., July 20.—Solicitor an examination of the State witnesses in

an examination of the state witesess in W. C. Hamner, of this judicial district, arrived in Salisbury fo-day and began the case of the murder of Isaac Lyerly and family near this city last week. T. C. Lynn and Theolore F. Kluts are also associated with the solicitor in the areanisation.

arrived in Sainbury to-day and begin the case of the murder of Isaac Lyerly and family near this city last week. T. C. Lynn and Thecklore F. Kluts are also associated with the solicitor in the examination.

The most damaging evidence taken to-

TELEPHONE HEARING.

No Money Has Been Made.

DROWNED IN POOL.

Tragic Death of S. A. Brissie in

Tragic Death of S. A. Brissie in a Mountain Defile.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

CHARLOTTE, N. C., July 20.—A telegram received here at noon announced the death by drowning at Chinney Rock.

N. C. of Samuel A. Brissie, head book-keeper of the Little Long Company's department store here. Mr. Brissie was spending his vacation at Chinney Rock with friends from this city. The report stated that in walking around a nurrow defile of the mountain Brissie had fallon into one of the so-called bottomiess pools, which are sights of that region. A later telegram reported the recovery of the body this afternoon.

He started with this firm eighteen years lago, rising from check boy to a postion of trust. He is survived by parents and several brothers and sisters.

To Make Woolen Blankets.

NBWPORT, R. I.—Reports have been sent out of an attempt to kidnap John Nicholas Brown, Known as the richest baby in the world, but ij can be said that there is not semblance of truth in them.

NEW YORK.—With a woman as their chie a gang of burglars daringly entered a whole sails clothing store a few doors from Broad way on Twentieth Street late Wednesda Hight and certied out a truck load of valuati apparel while occupants of the Continents flotel locked on.

Baptist Sunday School Convention met in its thirty-second annual session at Gold Mino Church Wednesday and Thursday.

A large delegation and an intensely interesting session of this body were the prominent features of the occusion. In spite of the large gathering of Baptist hosts the provision for entertainment was ample. c.

Witness Heard Crowd Returning Property of Mission Talk. In J. G. Boxiey of Mineral, was redieded, moderator, and Mr. William P.
Property of Personal Commont, was elected clock of the University of Property of Mission Talk.

NORTON IN JAIL.

Matoaca Man Charged With Cutting C. N. Johnson.

Cutting C. N. Johnson.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

CHESTERFIELD, VA., July 20.—J. C.
Norton, of Matonen, who was on yesterday examined by Justice Dunston, of Ettricks, on the charge of feloniously cutting C. N.
Johnson, and sent on to the grand Jury, was brought to Jail to-day by Policeman Blankenship. The cutting was done last Sunday, and an abdominal wound of a serious nature is said to have been inflicted. The accused man, who was an employe at the Matosca Cotton Mills, has retained Davis and Davis, of Petersburg, as his counsel.

The W. B. Wooldridge Camp of Confederate Veterans; of this county, will hold here on next Monday a business meeting, to which all members have been invited. The supervisors will probably prolong their noon recess and give place for the camp in the early afternoon,
Mr. P. V. Cogbill has been quite sick for a week, but is now about restored and able to direct his business.

Misses Mary Smith and Mary and Edna Cogbill, of this place, were among the goodly number from Chesterfield who enjoyed the excursion from Petersburg to the Natural Bridge yesterday.

LEPER AT LARGE.

Suffering Peddler Permitted to

went in the direction of the Lyerly home, one-fourth of a mile distant. He saw his father take a large axe, which was afterwards found covered in blood, and heard the crowd return, saying they had killed the Lyerly family. They cursed, and said they were glad they were dead, and had fired the house. A large number of witnesses were examined in substantiation of the statements of Mahew.

The hearing before the solicitor, which is preparatory to a trial at a special Suffering Peddler Permitted to
Go His Way.

(Spacial, to The Times-Dispatch.)

CUMBERLAND, MD., July 20,—The authorities of Cumberland were alarmed by a report yesterday that a leper had boarded the morning train from Elkins, en route to Cumberland. The board of health sent C. H. Brace, the city physician, to Ridgoley, opposite Cumberland, to intercept the plague-stricken man, but it was found that he had left the train with a companion at West Virginia Junction, near Pledmont. Officers of Bell Company Declare

companion at West Virginia Junction, near Pledmont.

Pledmont authorities learned of his presence, and Dr. Z. T. Kalbaugh evertock and examined the man. Dr. Kalbaugh said last night that he was surely suffering from leprosy in aggravated form.

Dr. Kalbaugh did not detain him, because Pledmont hus no hospital. He was permitted to go on his way toward Keyser. The unfortunate man was a Syrian peddier. No Money Has Been Made.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

RALEIGH, N. C., July 20.—The hearing of the petition against the Southern Heli Telephone Company before the Corpustion Commission simply "dragged its length along" to-day, F. C. Topleman, general manager of the Home Company, of Henderson, said in reply to questions to-day, that there was nothing in his company's contract with the Bell Company that would prevent their connecting with another line, provided that company was equal to and in mechanical

To Help Education.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
WINCHESTER, VA., July 29.—Superintendent of Public Instruction J. D. Eggloston offers Winchester on behalf of
the State four hundred dollars towards
lengthening the high school term here,
provided an equal sum is raised tocally.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
FREDERICKSBURG, VA., July 20.—
Mr. James A. Jones and Miss Lottle Sorrell, both of Spotsylvinia county, were
married Wednesday at the home of Rev.

carded. These conditions have thus farthe Bell Company contends, prevented any actual profit in the telephone business. It is contended also that there are other conditions in North Carolina that have made the losses especially heavy in this NEW ENGLAND FAIRS

made the losses especially heavy in this State.

Mr. Topleman testified that this loss by reason of necessity for renewing plants is just as it exists in the cotton mill business, where it is often necessary to throw nway old but serviceable machinery in order to keep up with or anead of competitors in the cotton milling business. He reiterated, too, the principle that in long distance telephoning there must be uniformity of standard of equipment, the whole system being as weak as the weakest section of the line, just as a chain can be no stronger than the weakest link. Traveling State Museum for North Carolina a Good

North Carolina a Good

Scheffie.

(Special to The Times Dispatch.)

RALEJGH, N. C., July 20.—Secretary
T. K. Bruner, of the State Board of
Agriculture, and Curator H. H. Brimley,
of the State Museum, who are to have
in charge the work getting up the exhibit of North Carolina resources to be
sent with a knock-down exhibition house
on the circuit of New England fairs this
fall, have just returned from a trip to
the principal points in New England,
where these fairs are to be held, and are
much pleased with the outlook as to the
oportunity there is for advertising the
State to advantage.

It is expected that invitations will be
sent to Governor Glenn to visit each of
the fairs, to which the North Carolina
exhibit soes, and that he will accept,
thereby further advertising the State in
the addresses he will deliver. The State
Hourd of Agriculture is providing the
means for preparing the State exhibit,
and department officials will have charge
of H.

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AMMONIA WASHING POWDER

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(Special to The Times-Disputch)
WINSTON-SALEM, N. C., July 29.—The
Chatham Manufacturing Company, which
operates a large woolen mill at Elkin,
has increased its capital to \$50,000, and
will establish a big factory in the northwestern part of this city at an early date.
A modern building will be crected and
neat houses for operatives. The factory
bere will manufacture woolen blankets
on a large scale. Sunday School Convention.
(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
MINERAL, VA., July 20,—The Goshen